

FIG.1

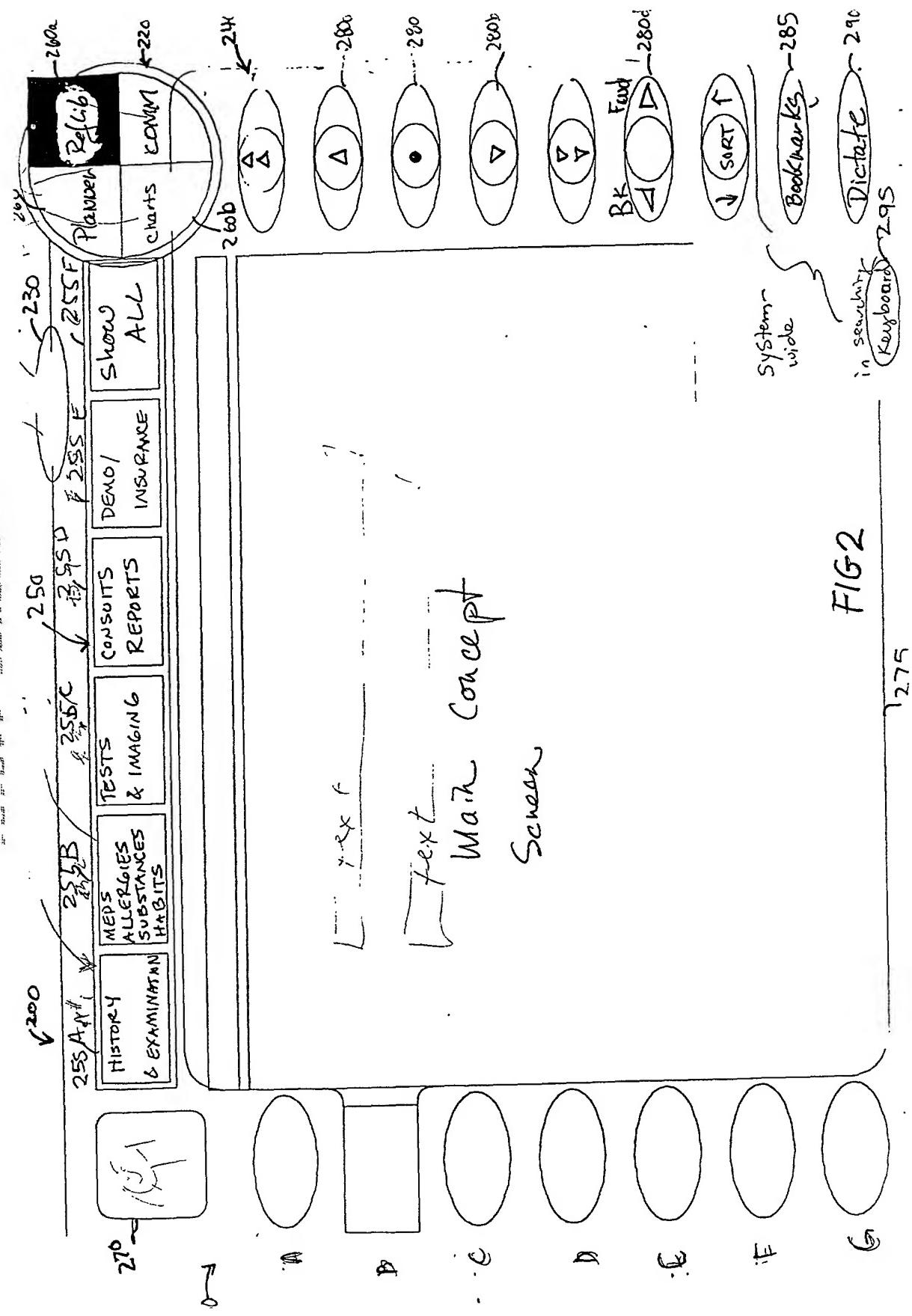


FIG 2

1275

System wide
in searching
Bookmarks - 285
in searching
Keyboard - 295
Dictate - 290

System wide

Bookmarks - 285

Keyboard - 295

Dictate - 290

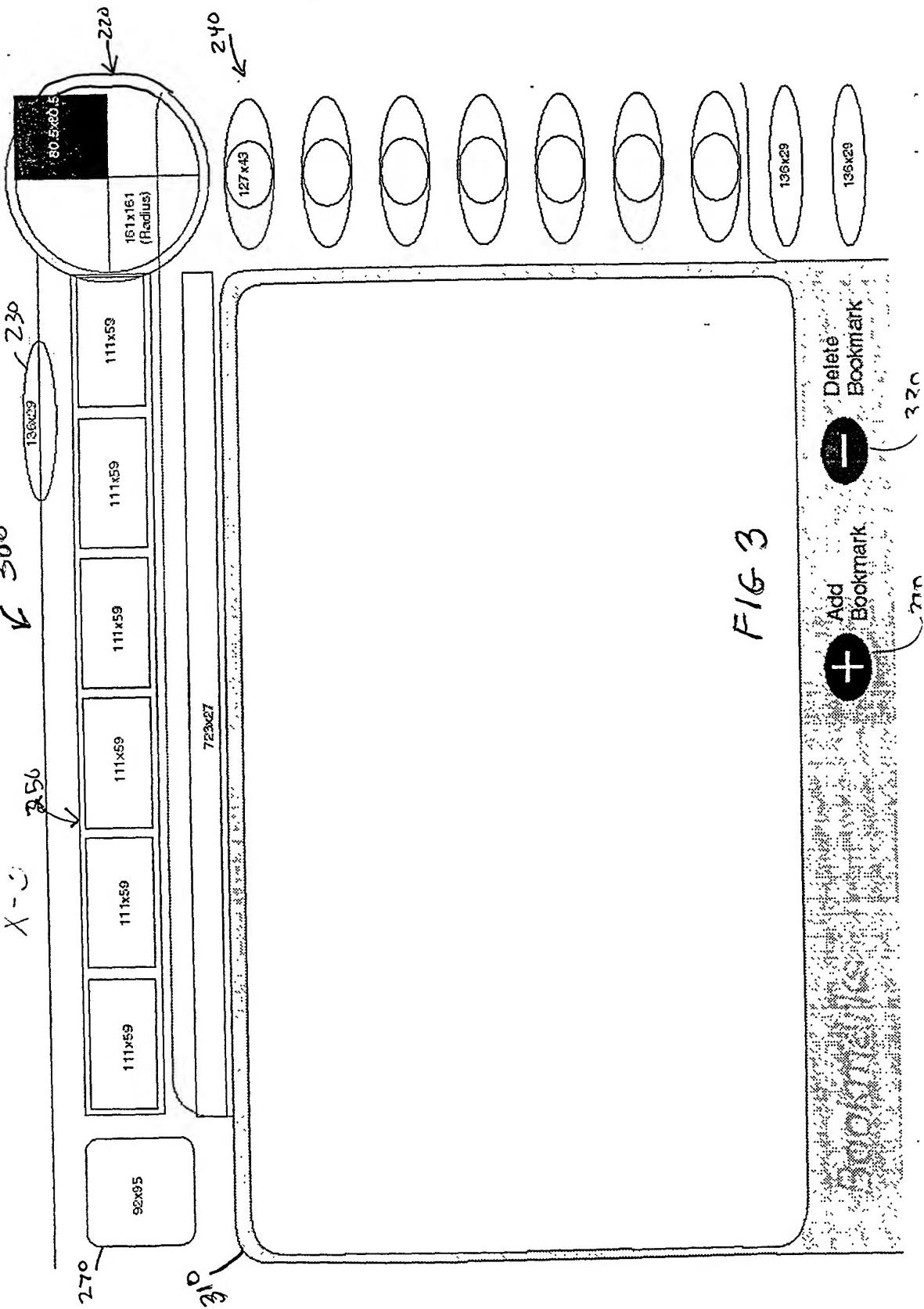
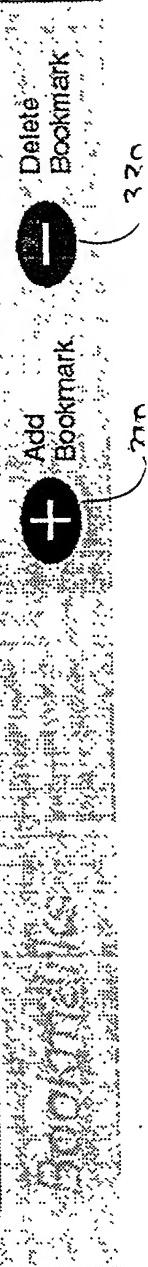
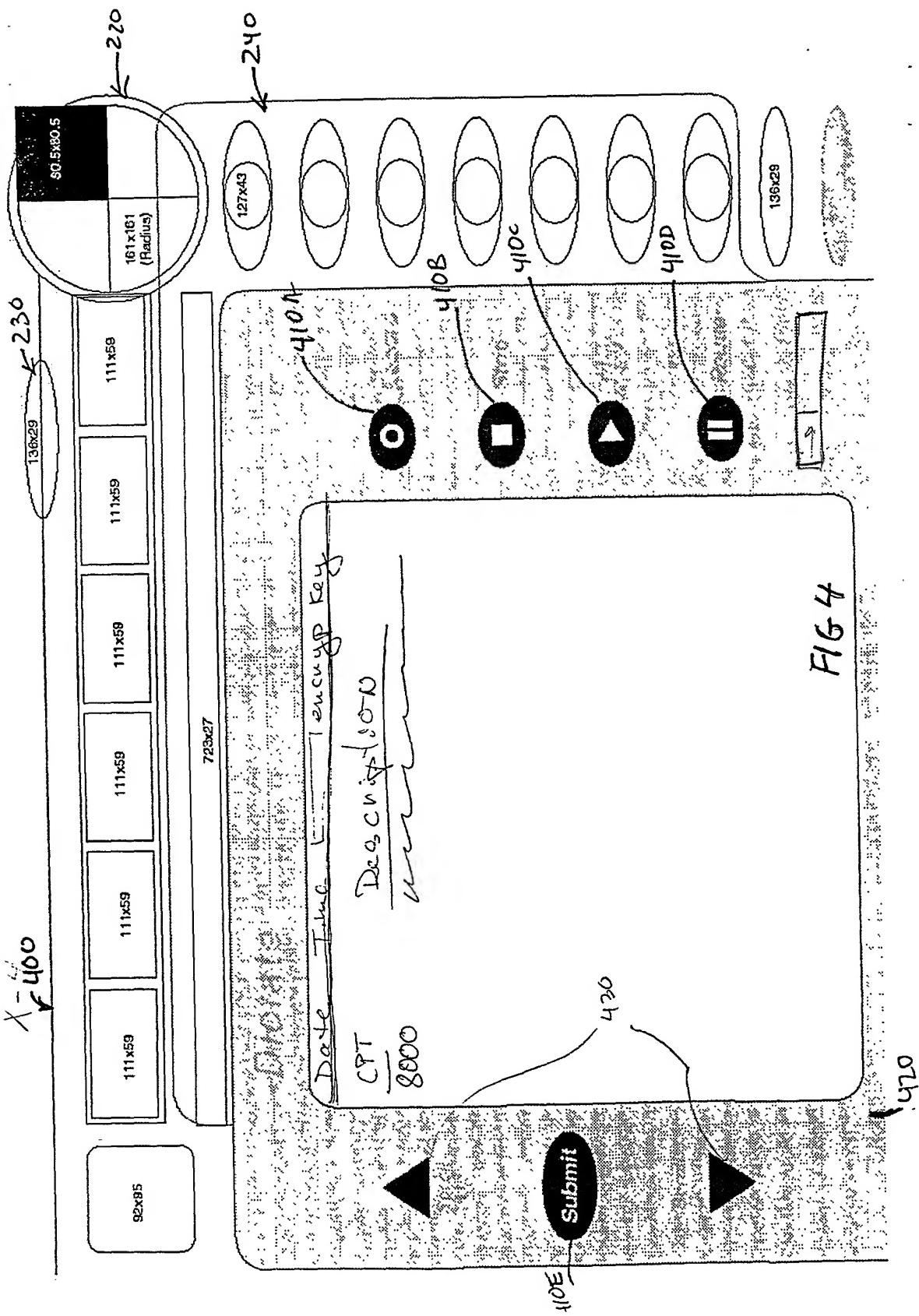


FIG 3





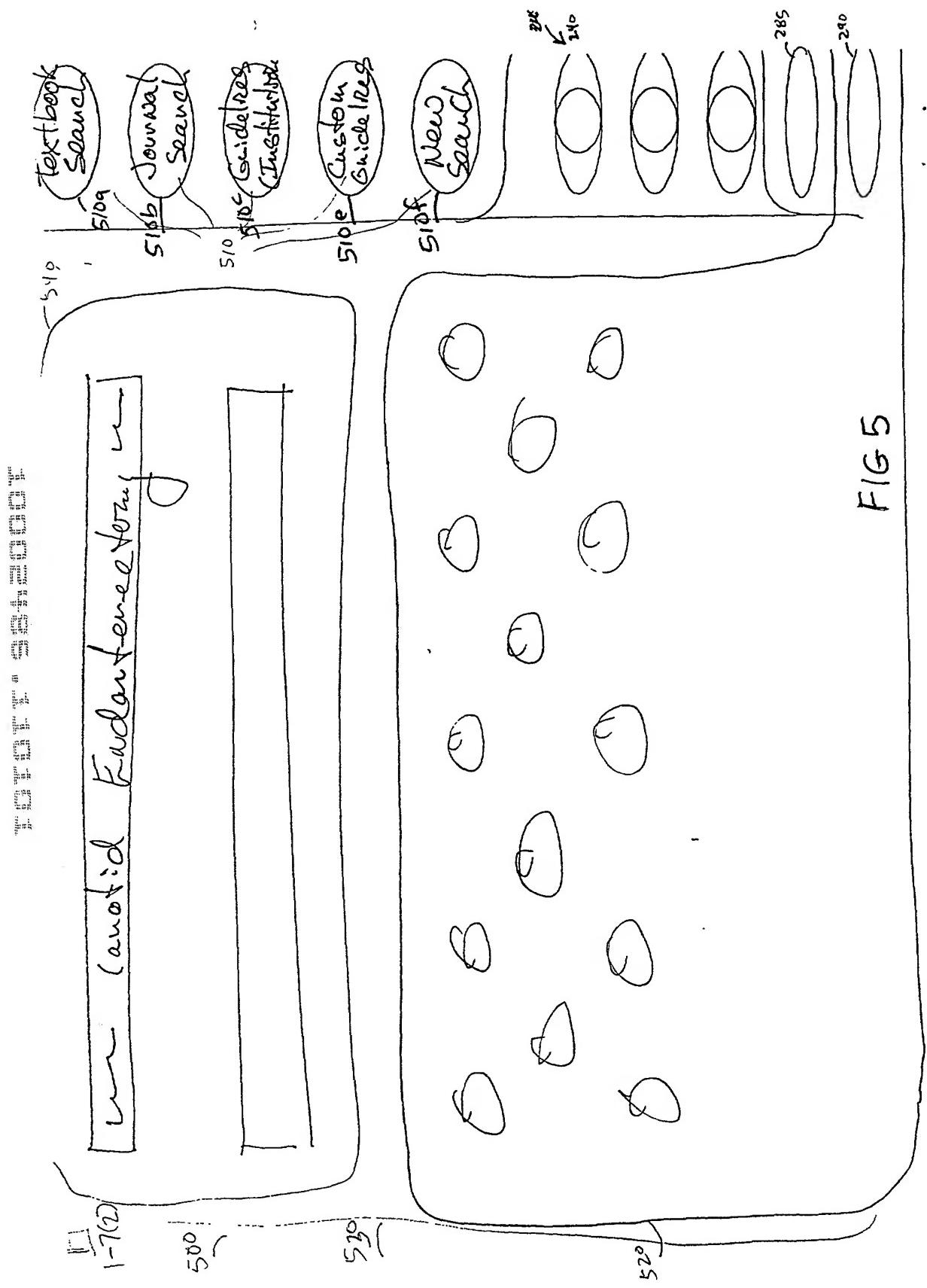
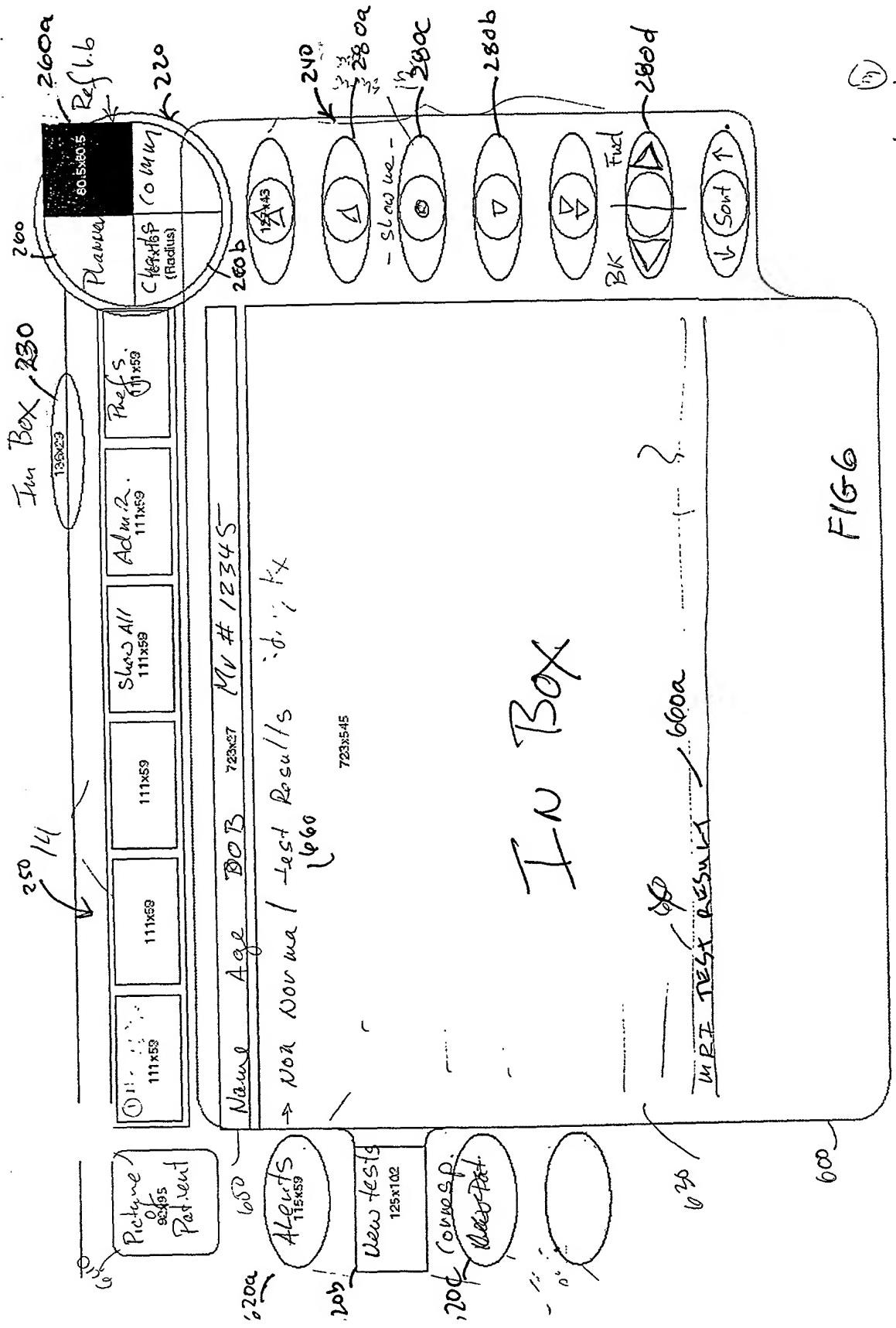


FIG 5



HISTORY & EXAMINATION		TESTS & IMAGING	CONSULTS REPORTS	DEMO / INSURANCE	CHARTS	
OTHER (Vaccinations / Deverifications / Abortion) PAST MEDICAL HISTORY DATE: 1991 BY: DR. SMITH PAST/PRESENT MILENOMENTS: (1) Coronary Artery Disease (2) Hypercholesterolemia (3) Appendicitis APPOINTMENTS: U						
PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: 1) Coronary artery bypass graft in 1991 with aortic valve replacement as well, status post coronary artery bypass graft in 1979 as well. 2) Hypercholesterolemia. 3) Status post appendectomy.						
<i>See next</i>						

FIG 7

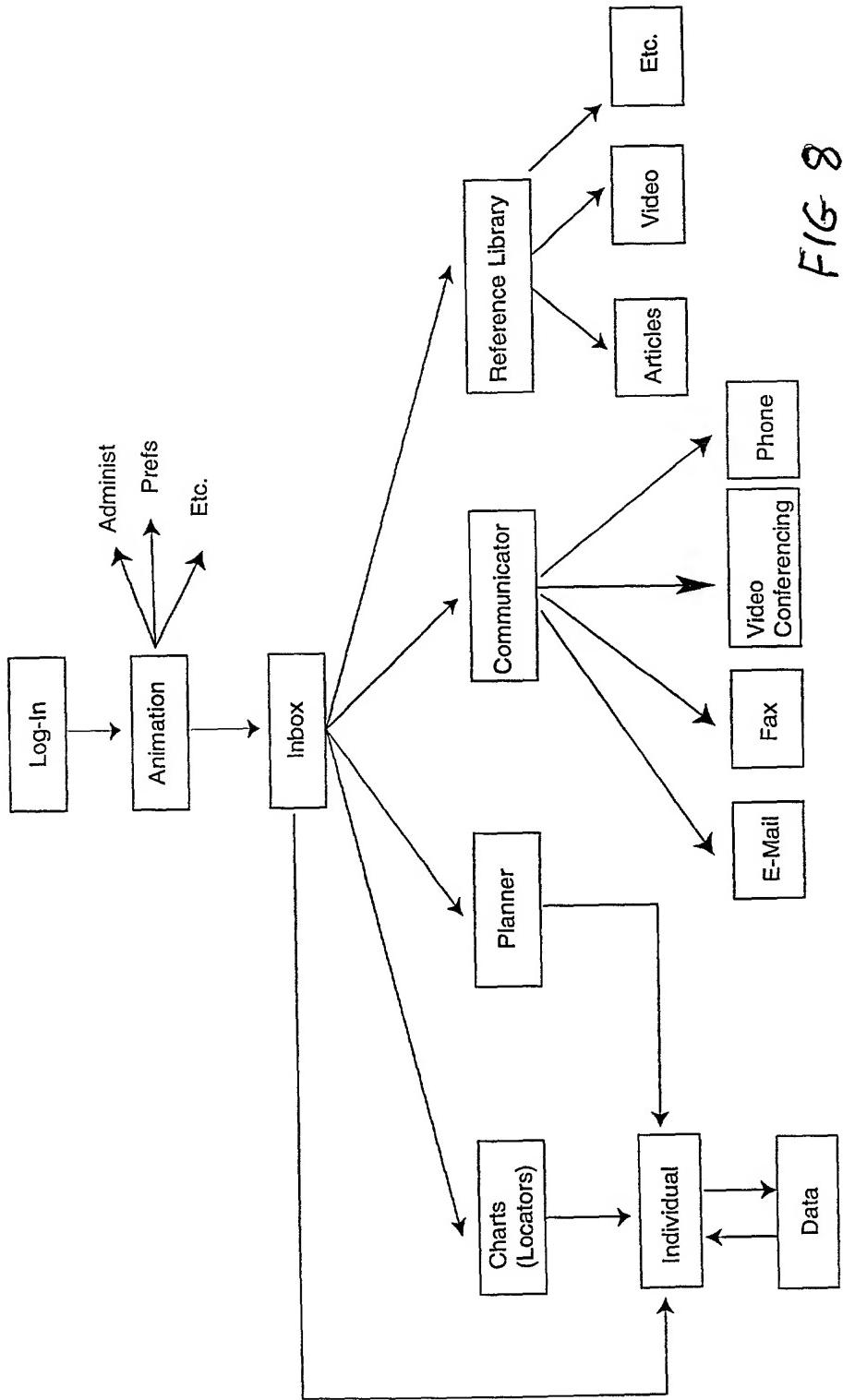


FIG 8

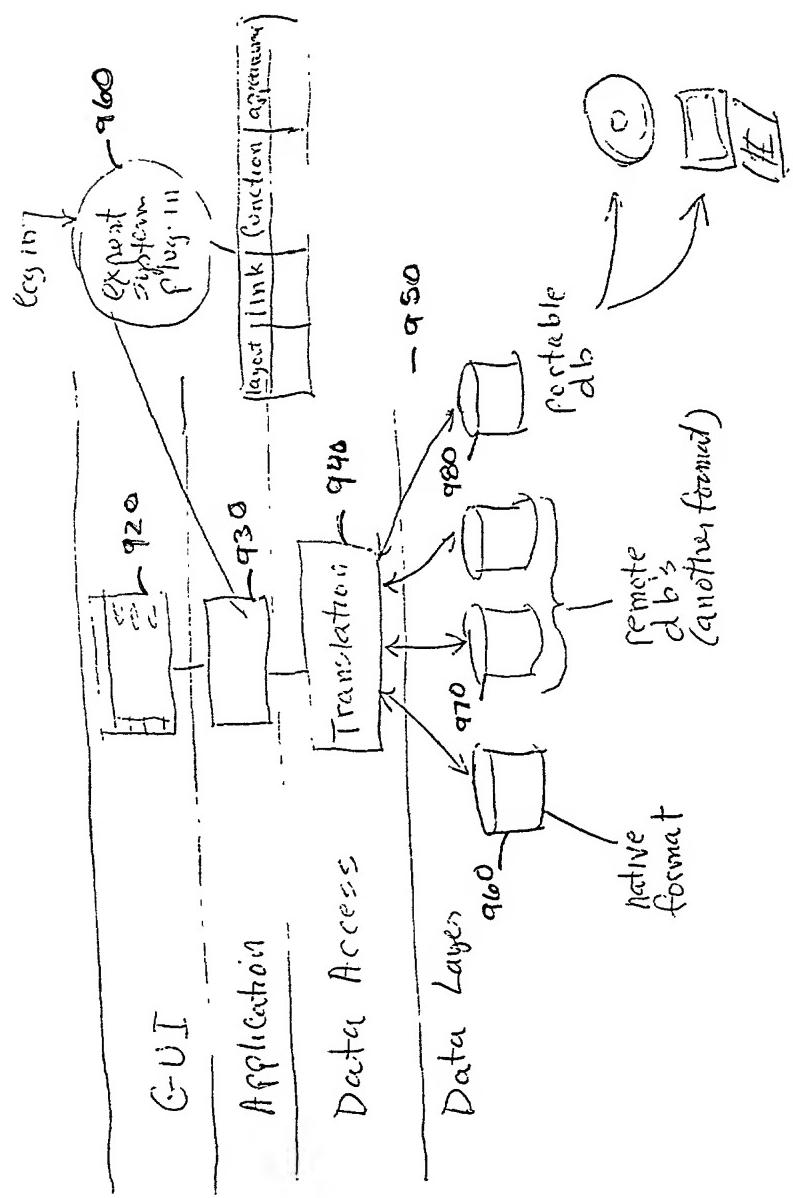
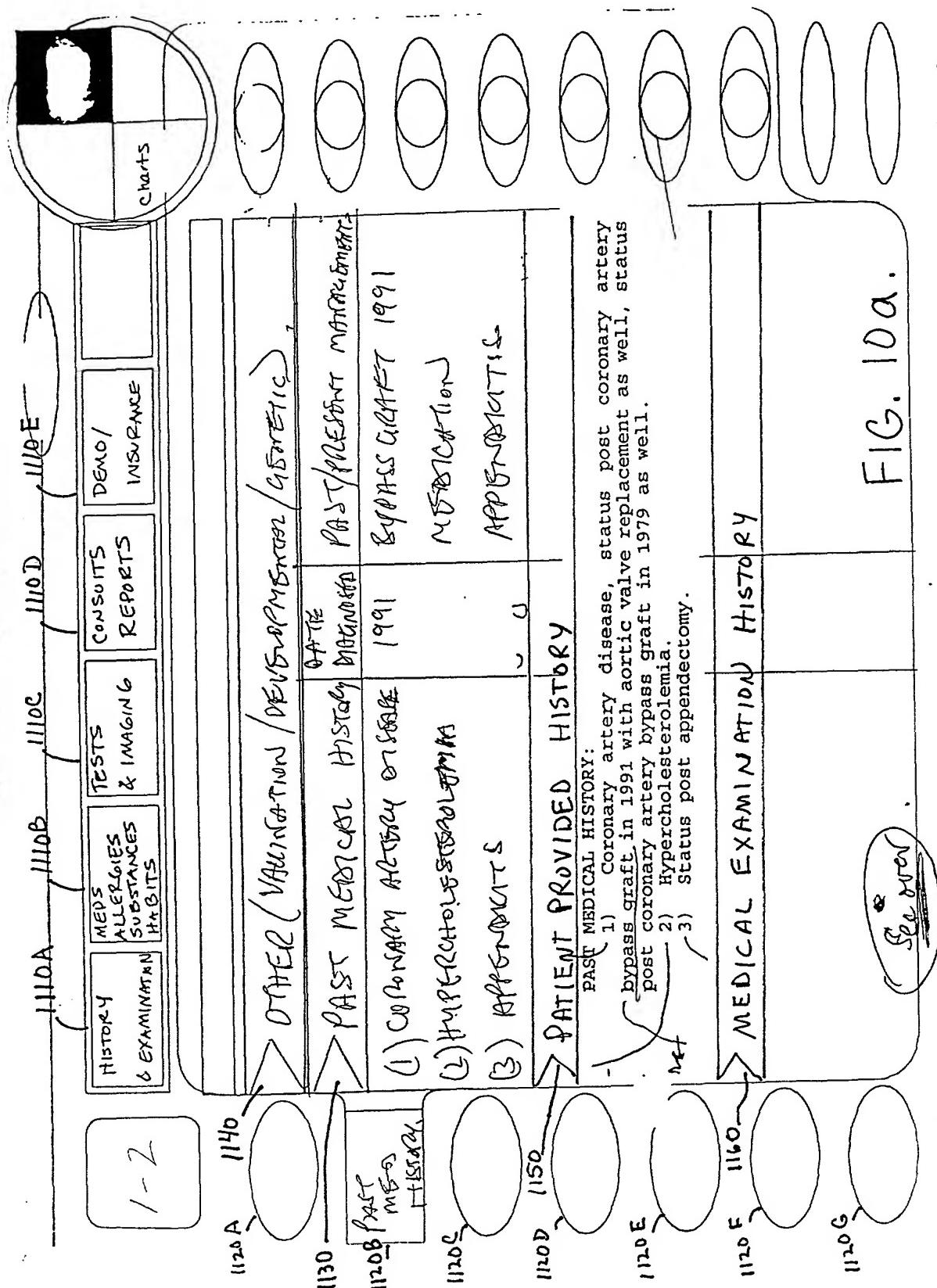
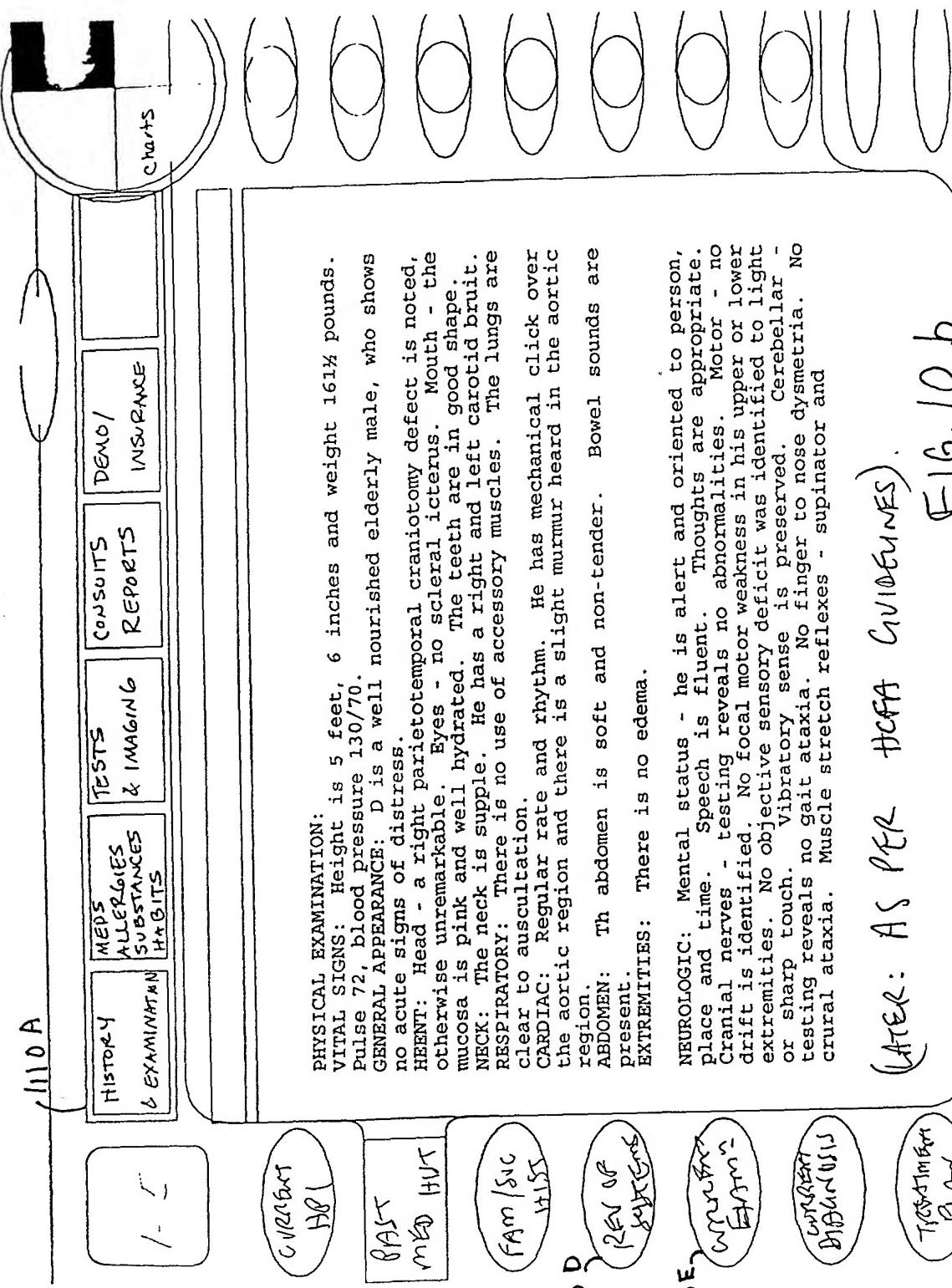
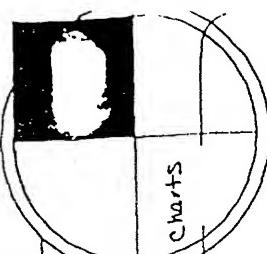


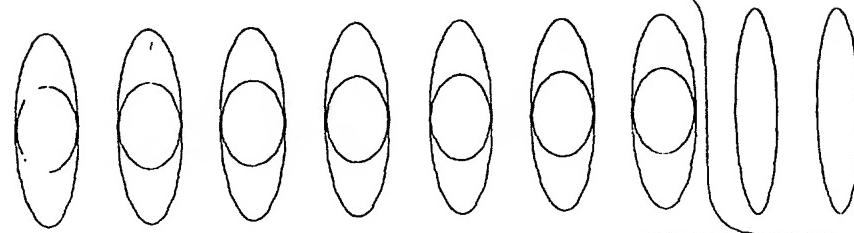
FIG 9







Charts



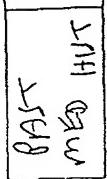
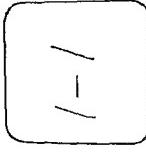
HISTORY & EXAMINATION	TESTS & IMAGING	CONSULTS REPORTS	DEMO / INSURANCE
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SOURCE: Patient

CHIEF COMPLAINT: "Numbness in my tongue, left side of my face, and the second, third and fourth digit of my left hand".

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: D.C. is a right-handed 72 year old, Caucasian male who is well known to Dr. G because he underwent a craniotomy for evacuation of a right hemispheric subdural hematoma in June of 1999. His postoperative course was uncomplicated and he had been doing well until the first week of July. Apparently, he was experiencing episodes of numbness that would start in his tongue, radiate to the left hemifacial region and the left postauricular region, and then it would radiate to the second, third and fourth digits of the left hand. He was having approximately six to nine episodes per day and each episode would last approximately 15 seconds. He reports no weakness in the left hemi-distribution when he was having these episodes. There were no changes in visual acuity. He was admitted to the hospital approximately 210 days ago and a workup was undertaken. He had an MRI of the brain which was unremarkable and he had an MRA of the carotids which revealed approximately 85-90 percent diameter stenosis of the right internal carotid artery. Furthermore, Dr. Fuentes ordered a sleep deprived electroencephalogram and the possibility of seizures could not be ruled out. Therefore, D was started on Dilantin 200 mg. q.h.s. He was discharged home last Wednesday. Since last Wednesday, he states that he only has one or two episodes a day and that the numbness only affects his tongue. There is no radiation of numbness of the left hemifacial region or to the digits of the left hand. He saw Dr. G on an outpatient basis and Dr. G had Mr. C cleared by a cardiologist and now we have scheduled him for a right carotid endarterectomy.

FIG. 10 C



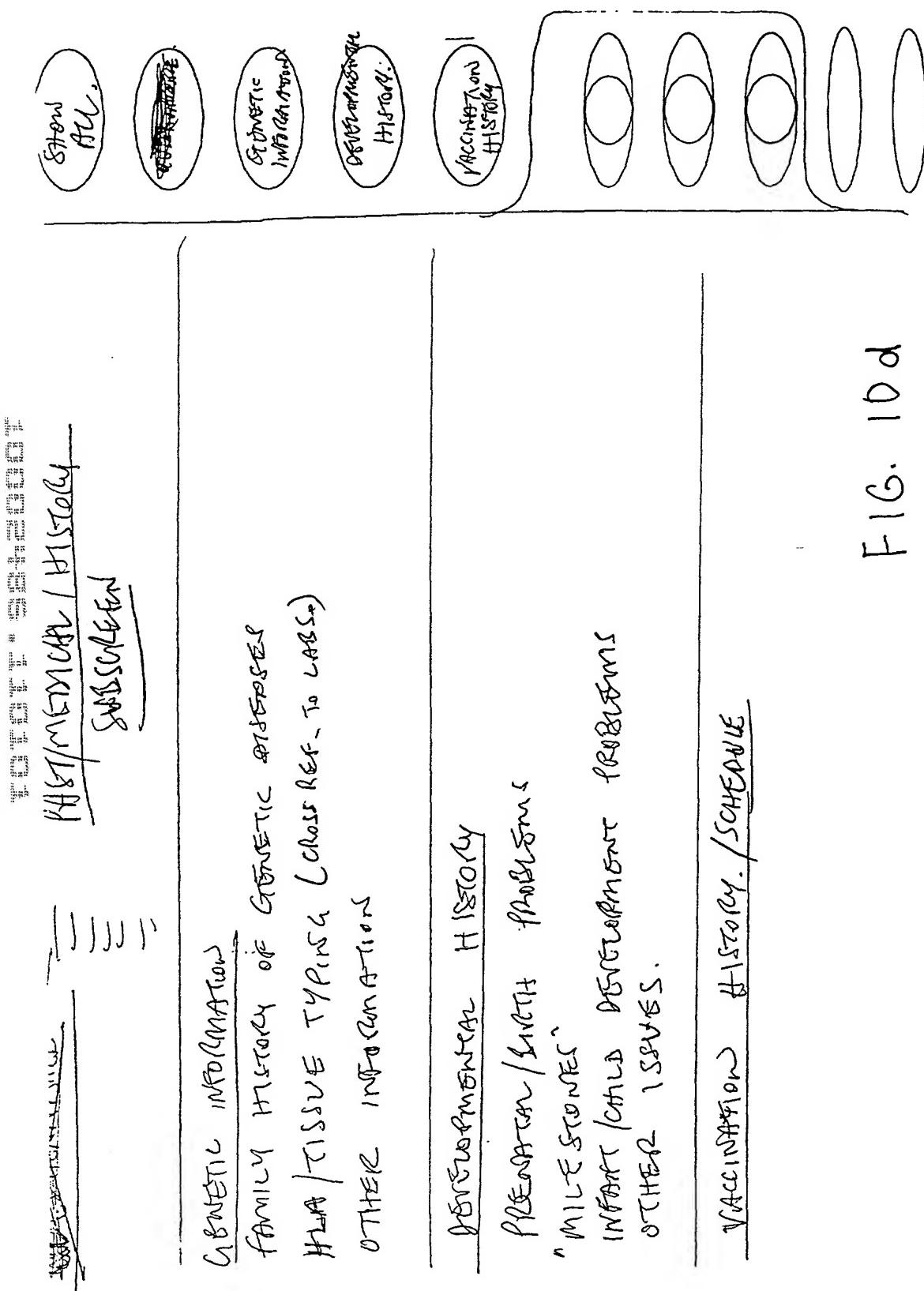


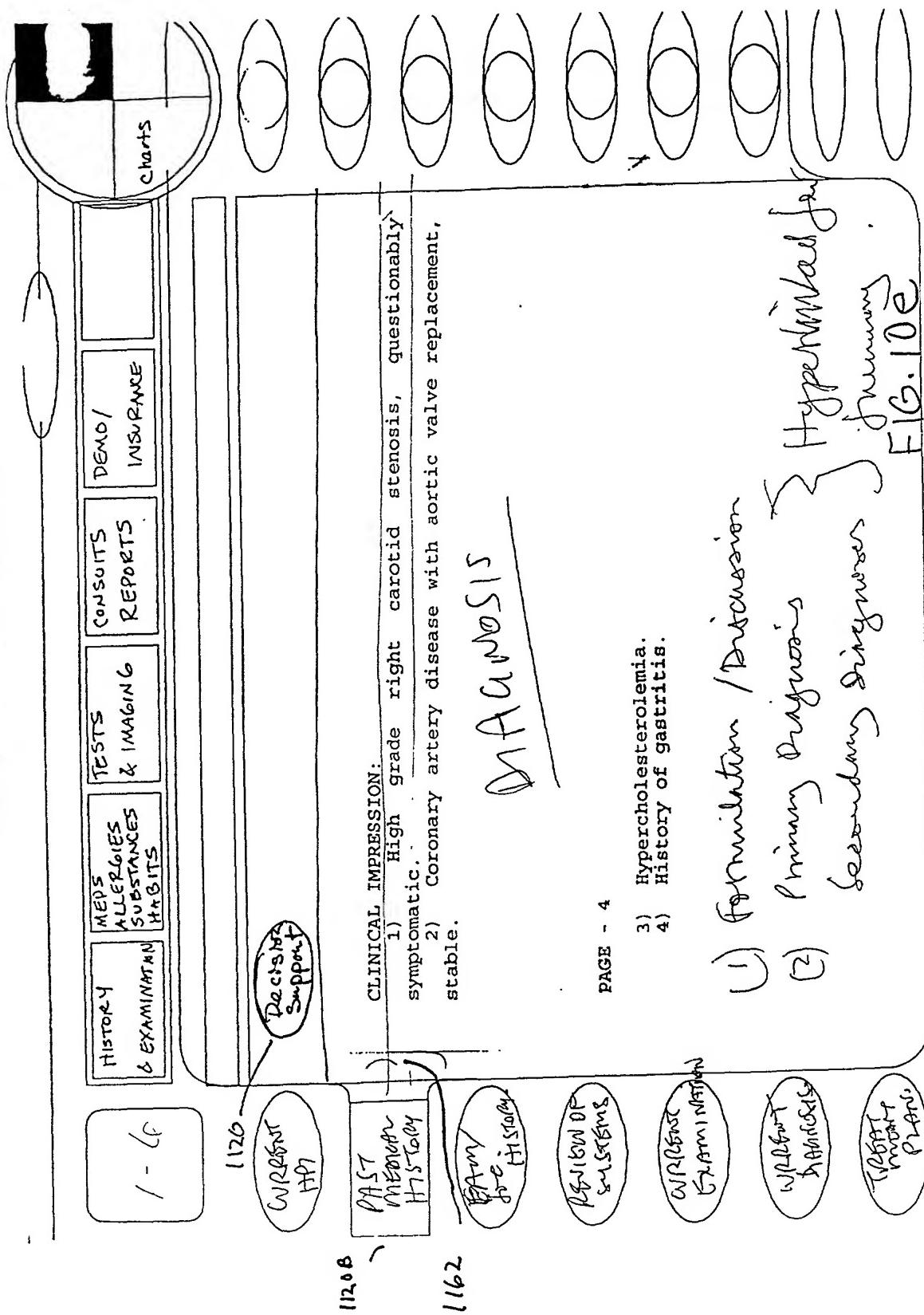
FIG. 10d

Title: MULTIMEDIA COMPUTERIZED PATIENT RECORD SYSTEM

Inventor: Manoucher Gueramy et al.

Atty. Ref. No.: 6766-000004

14/33



Title: MULTIMEDIA COMPUTERIZED PATIENT RECORD SYSTEM

Inventor: Manoucher Gueramy et al.

Atty. Ref. No.: 6766-000004

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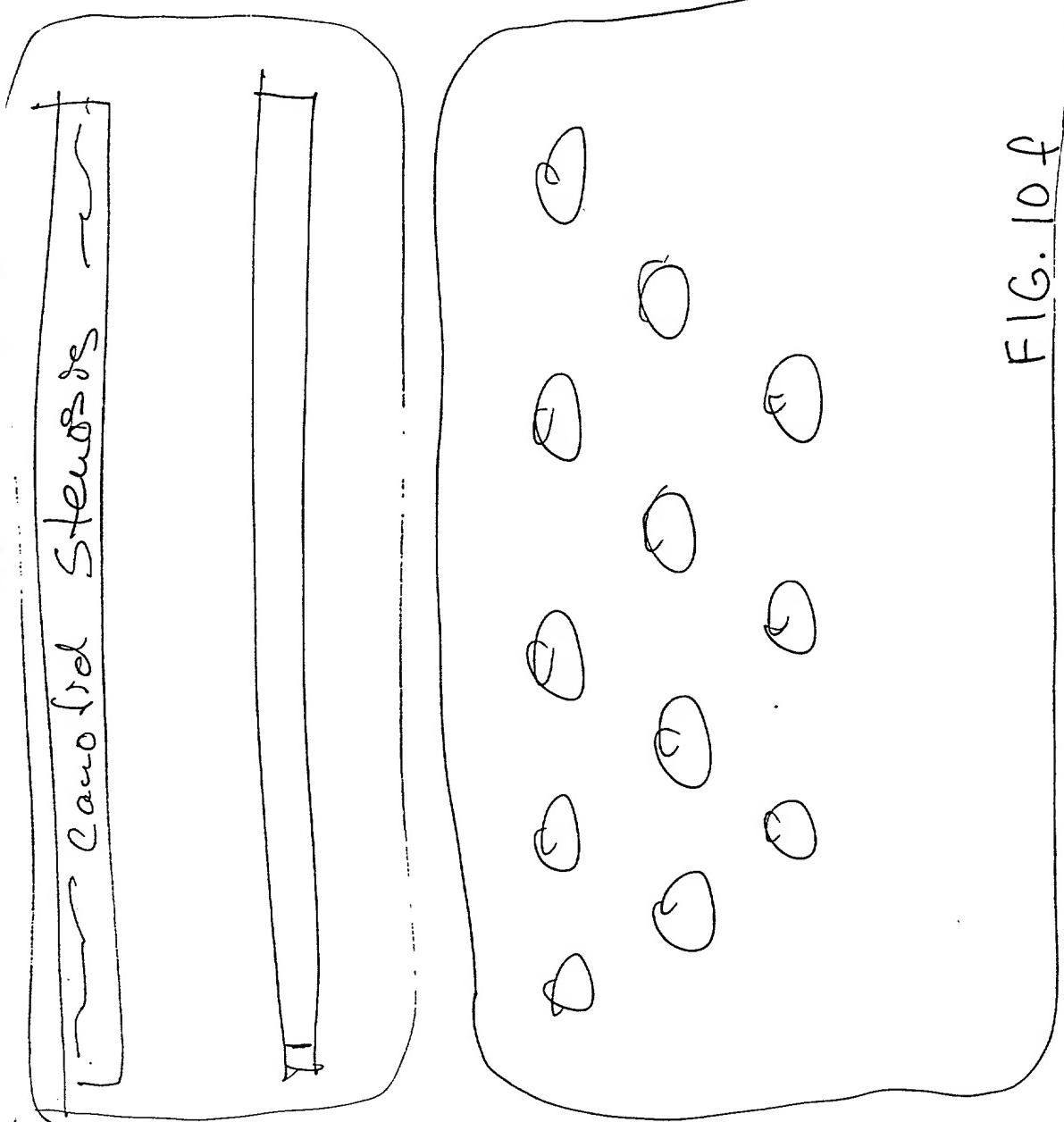
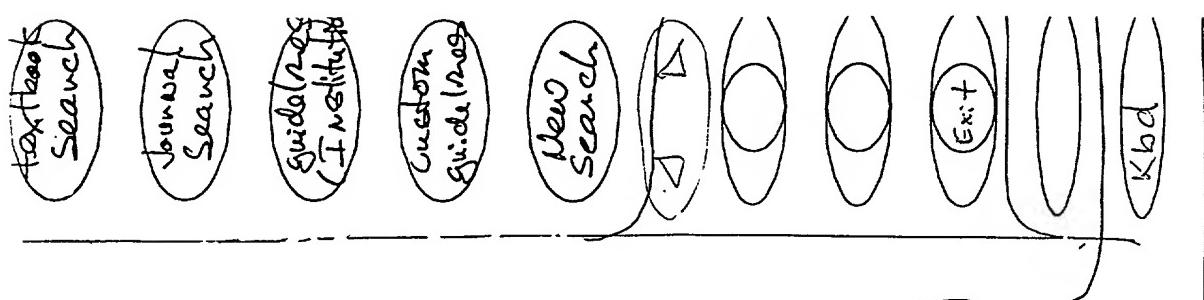
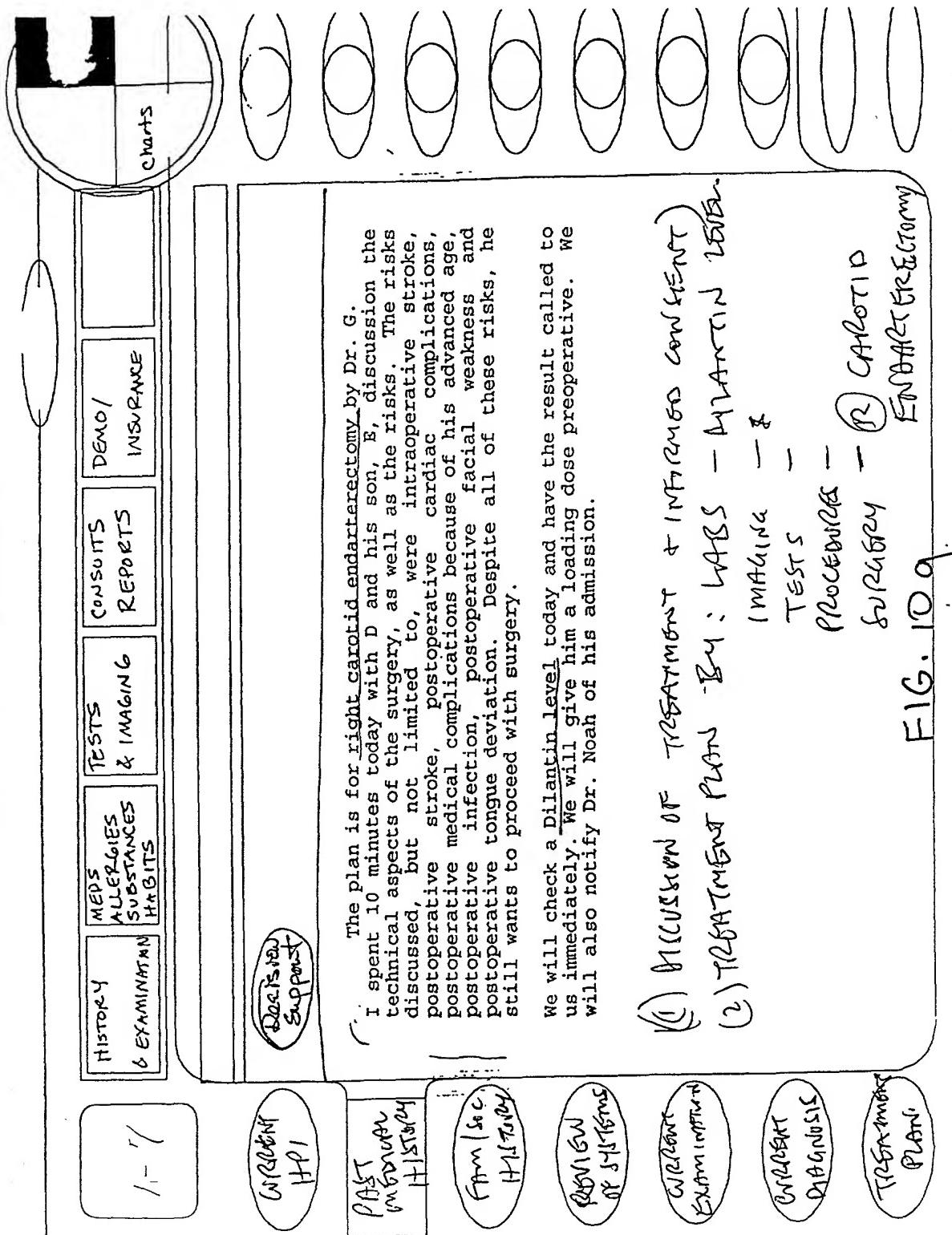
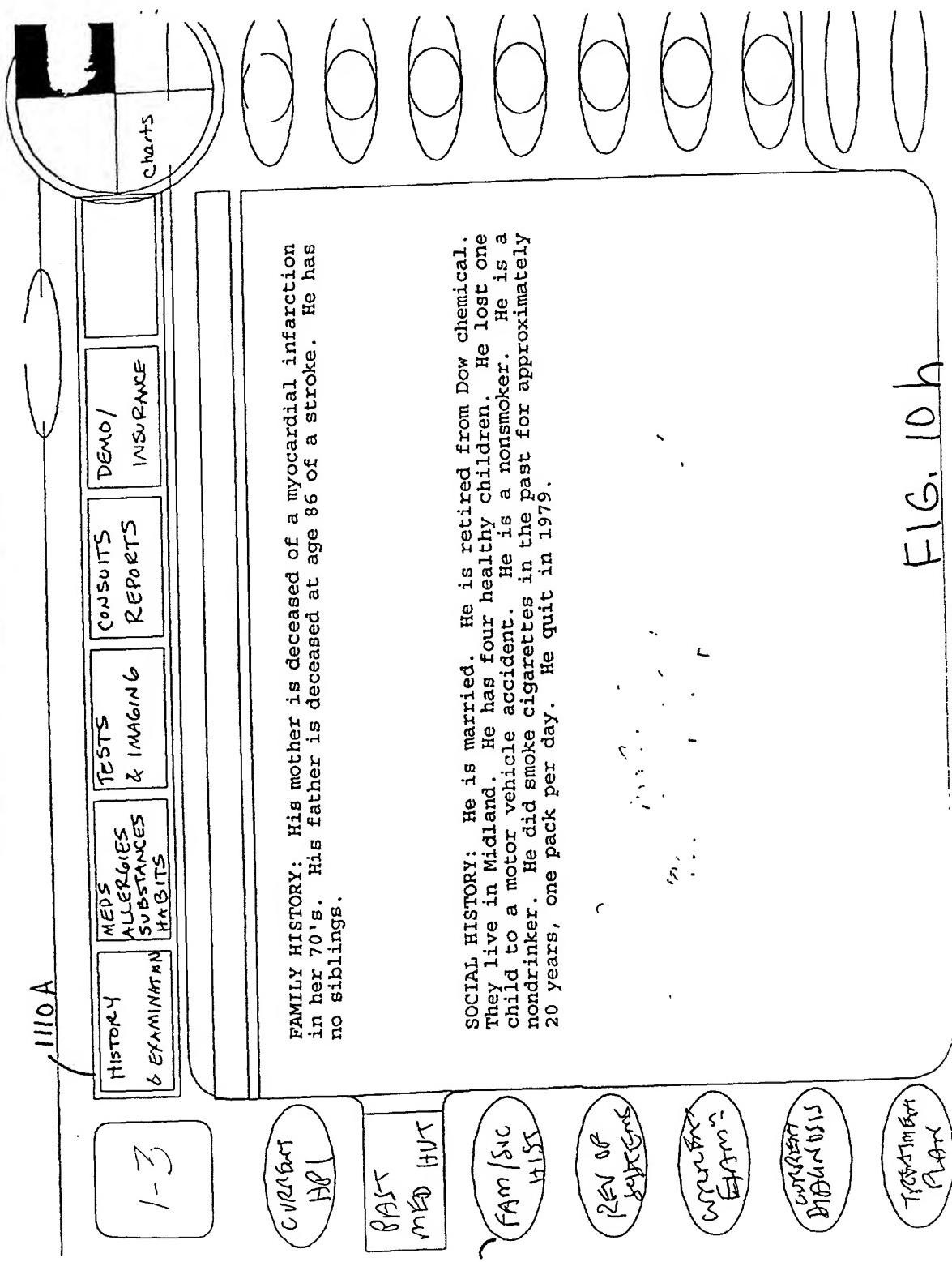
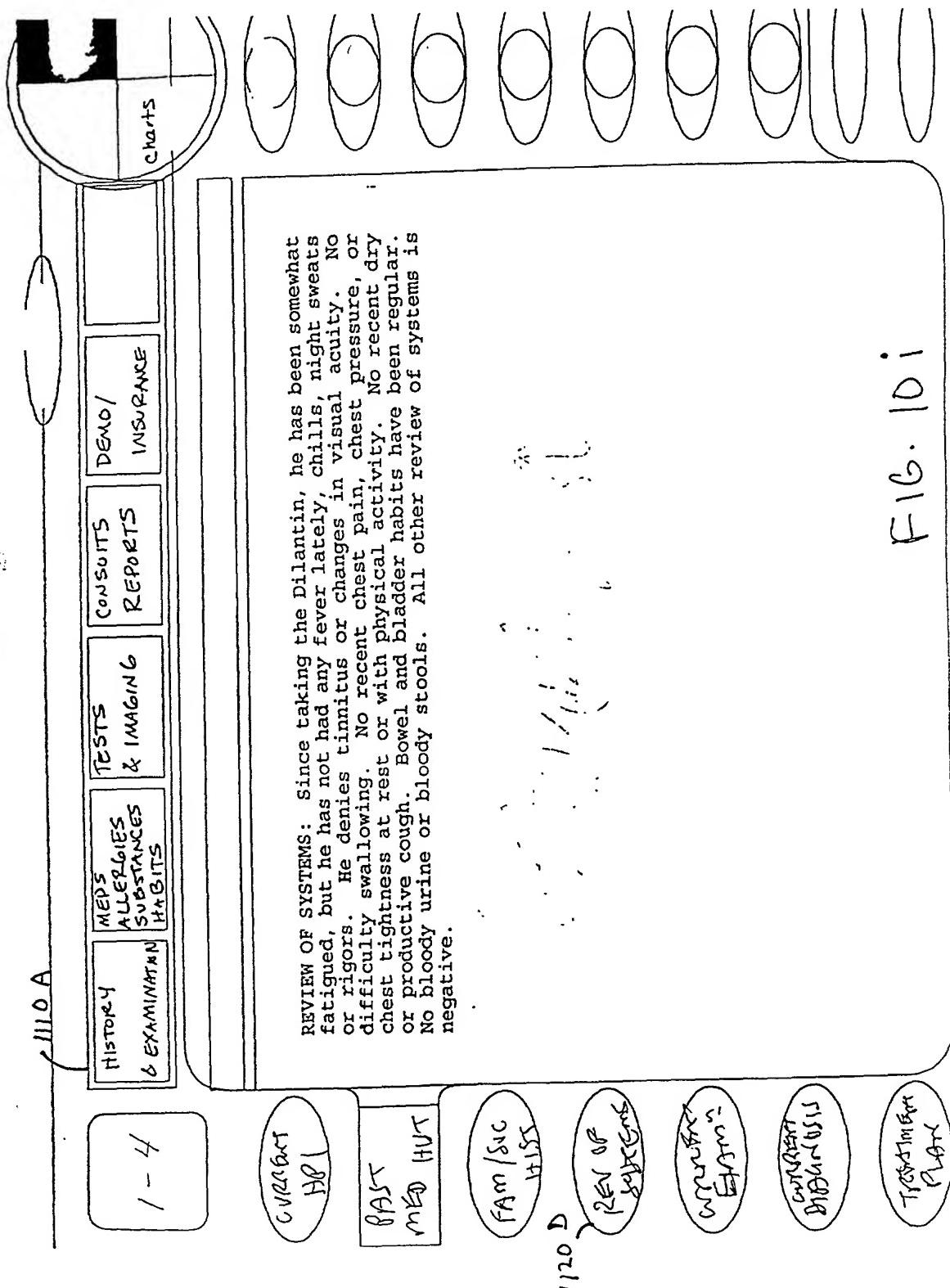
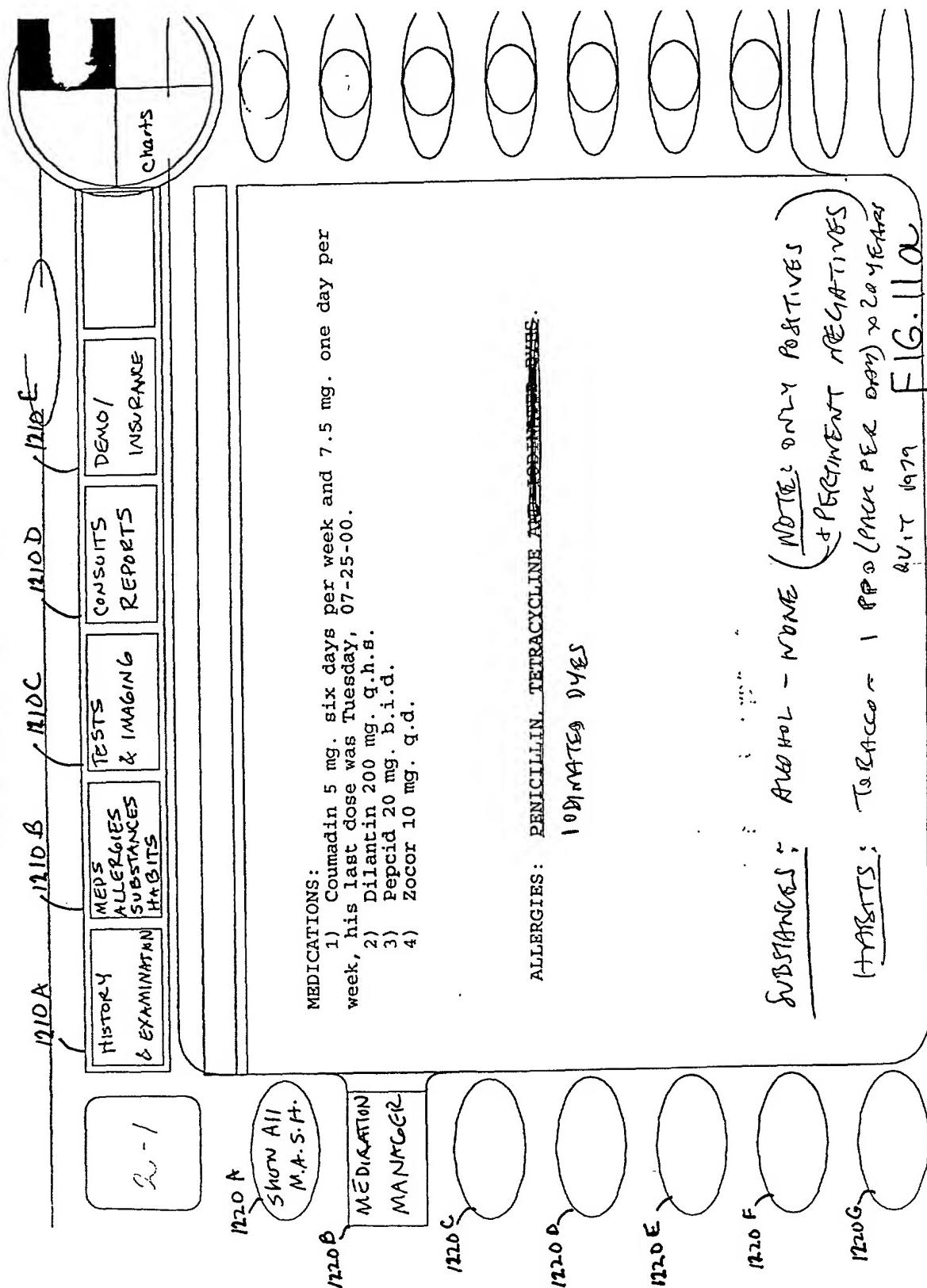


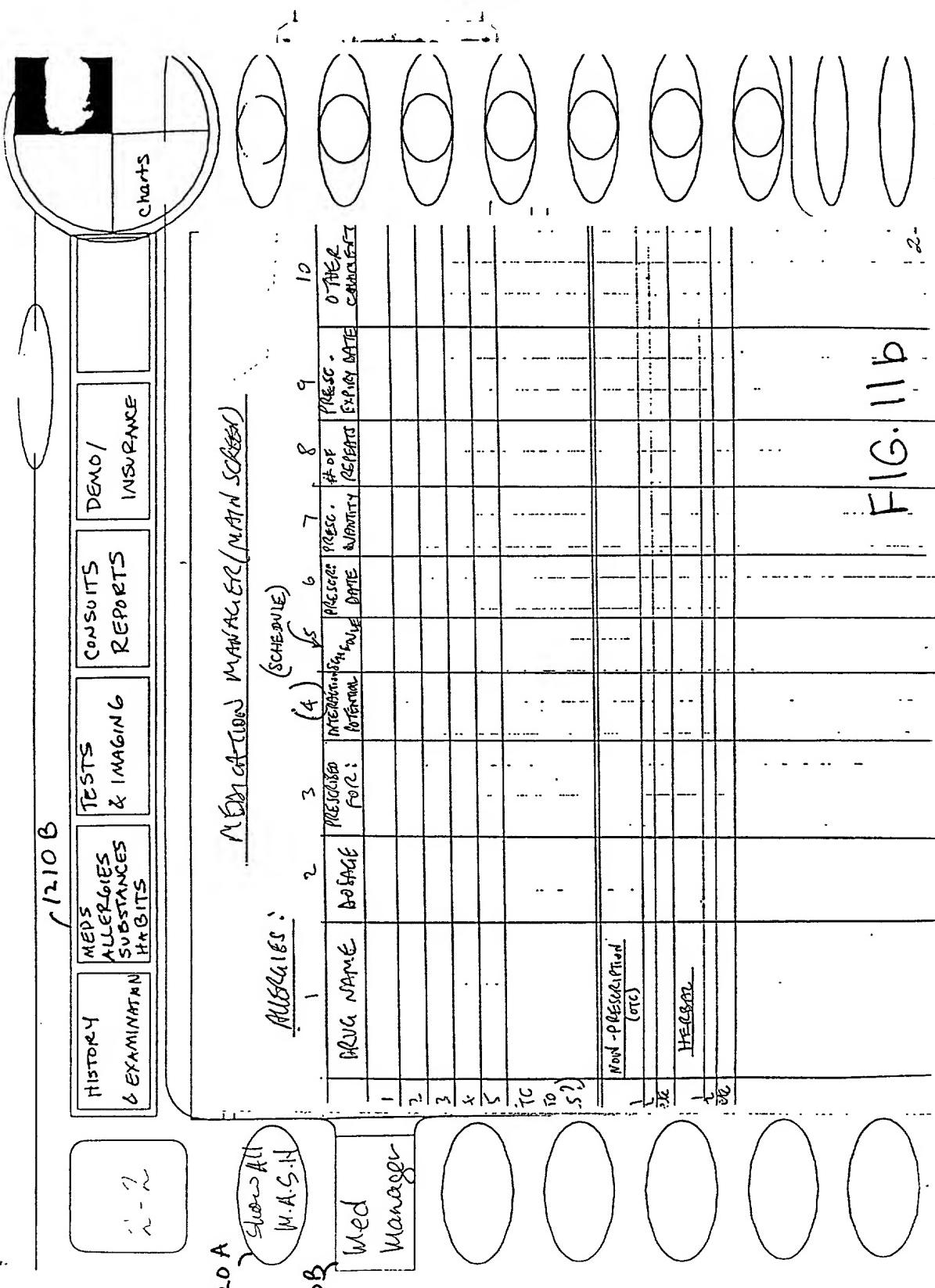
FIG. 10 f

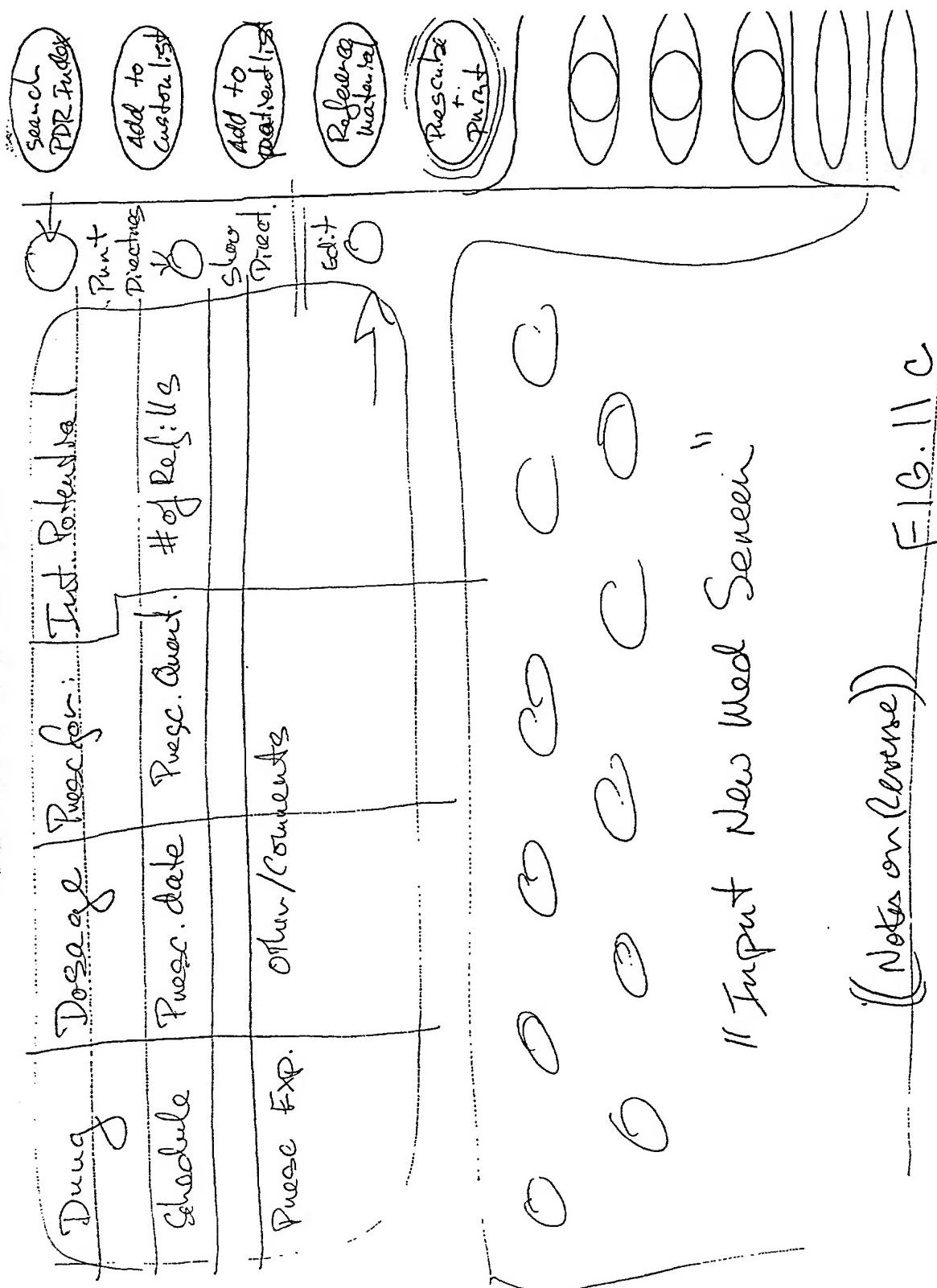


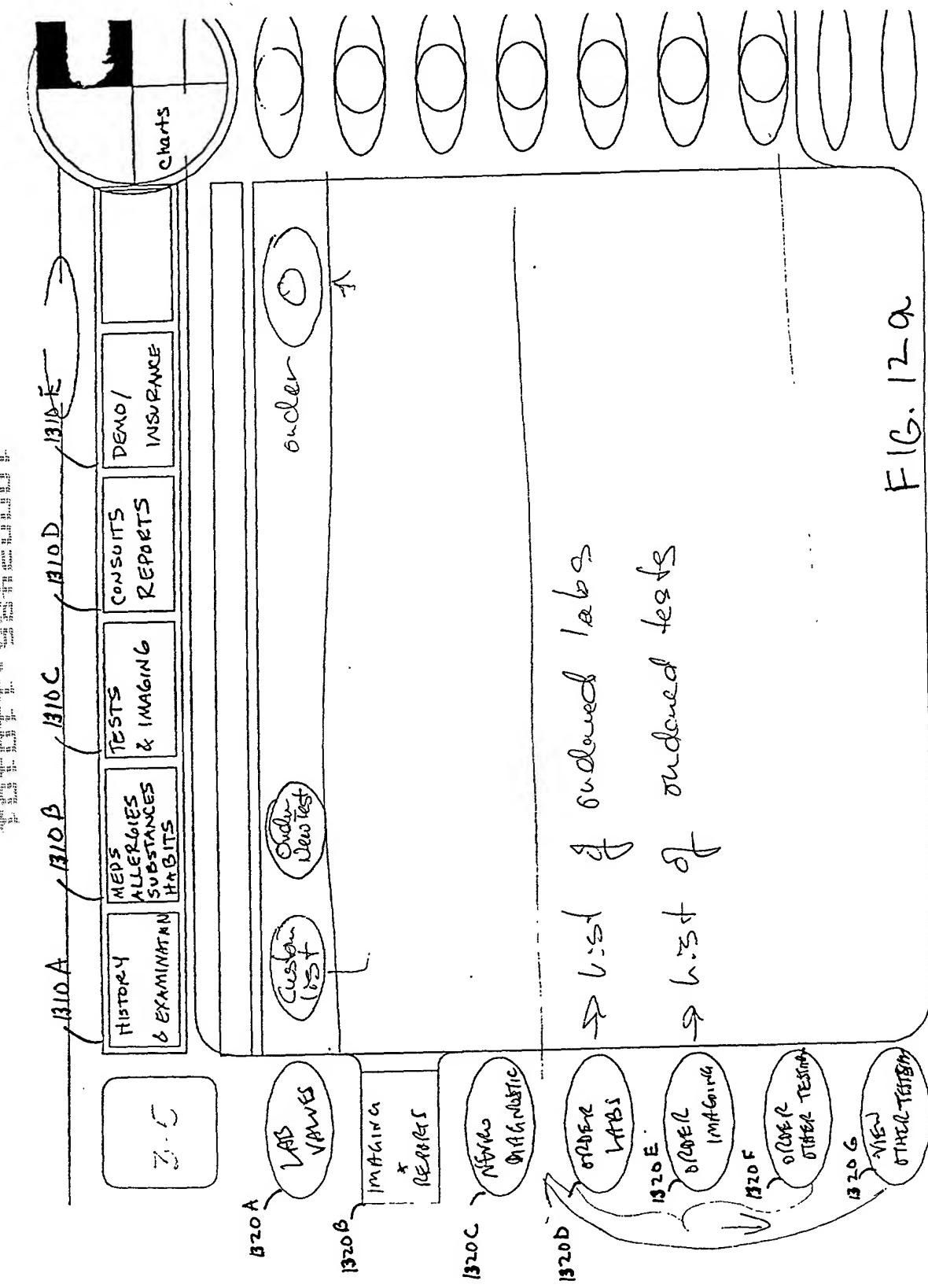








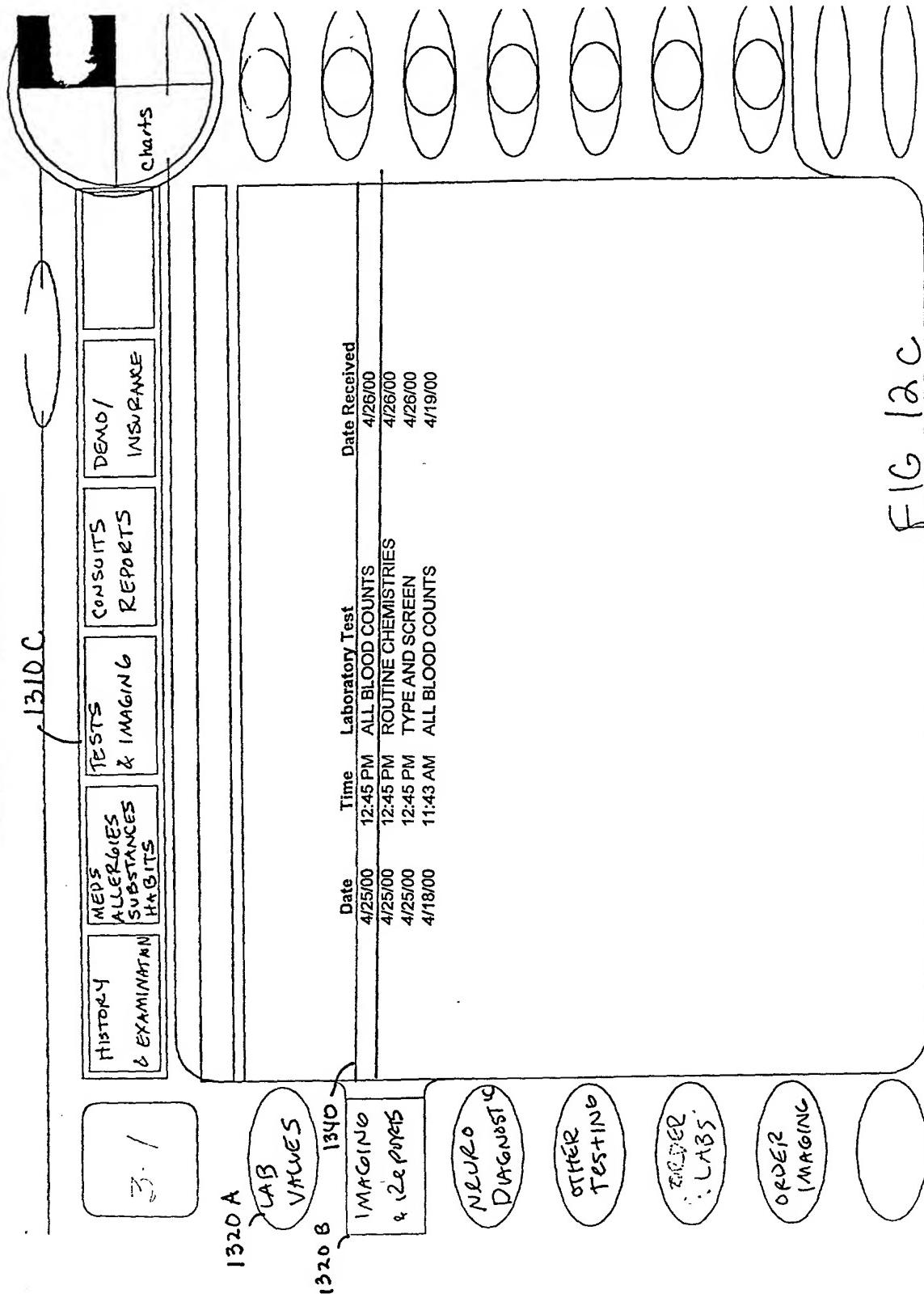


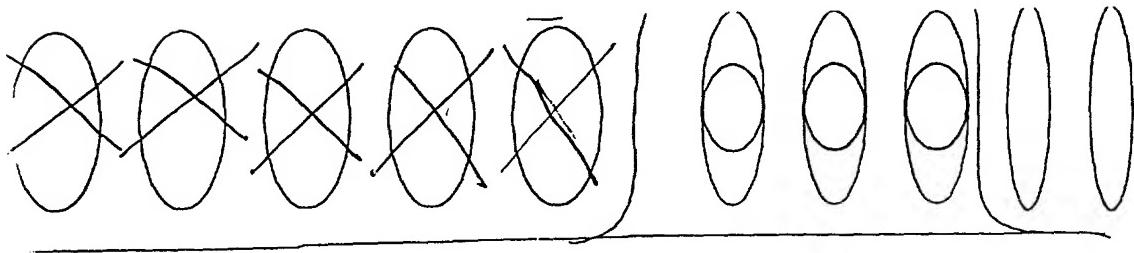


TEST ORDER SCREEN (GENERIC) EDIT FEATURE

TEST	INDICATION (S)	TEST DATE	FREQUENCY	DATE TEST	URGENCY	LOCATION	COMMENT(S)
					(STAT) (Routine) (Etc)		

FIG. 1h b

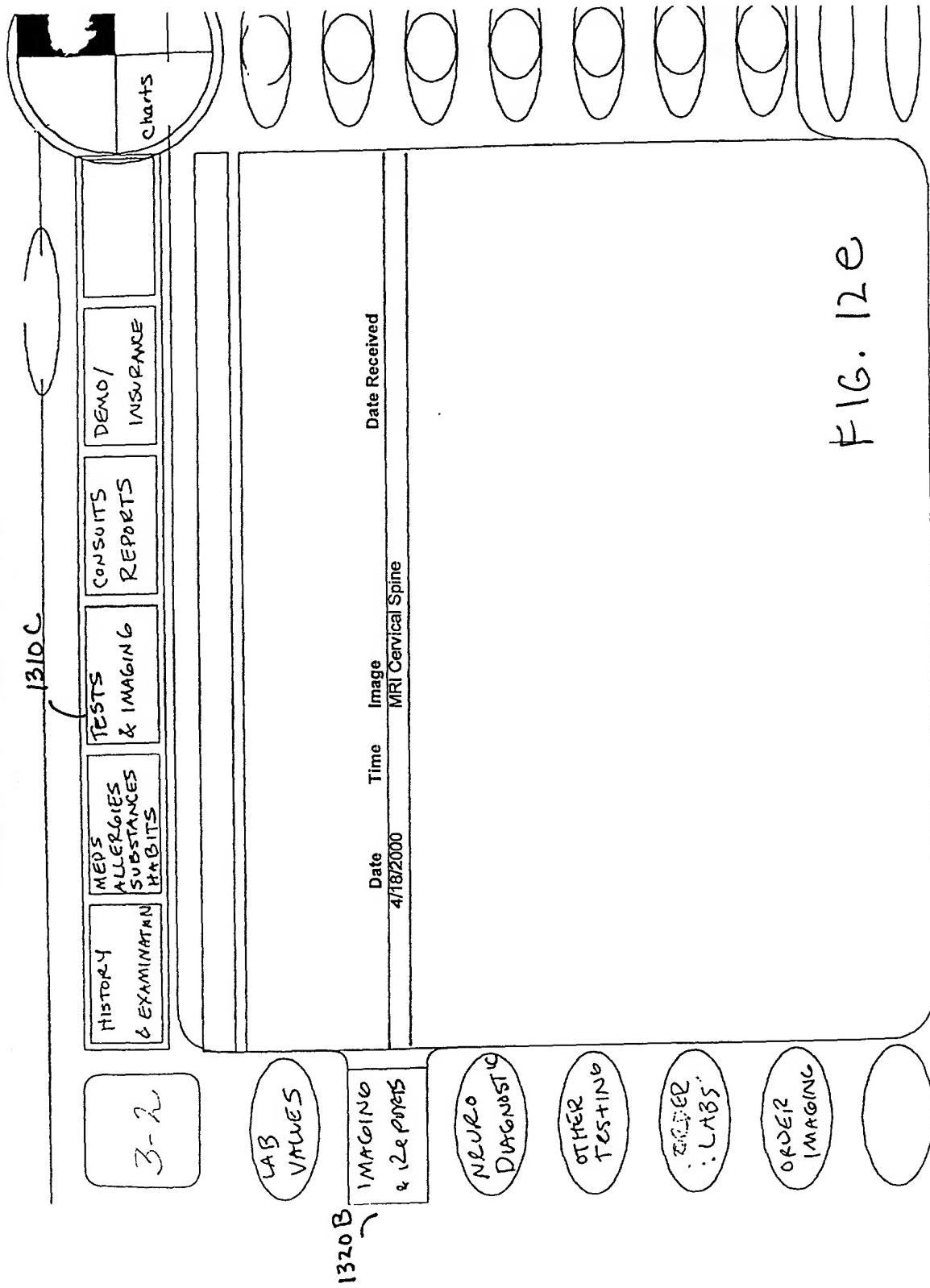


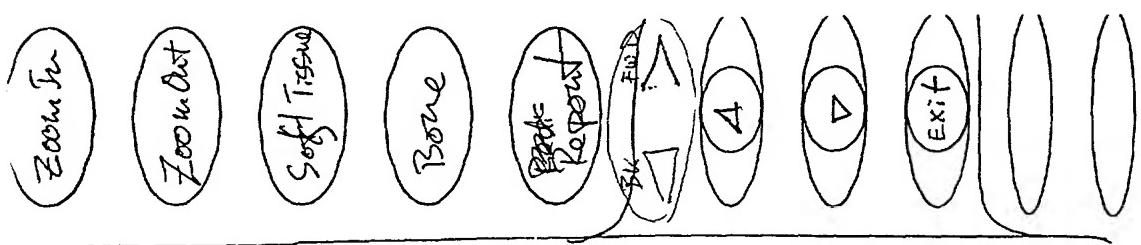


LAB VALUES

Time: 12:45 PM	Date: 4/25/00	Date Received: 4/26/00	Range	Units
Lab Test	Value	Normal	Lower	Upper
WBC	9.1	4.8	4.8	K/UL
RBC	5.13	3.6	3.6	M/UL
HGB	15.3	14	14	GM/DL
HCT	45.1	42	48	%
MCV	87.9	80	100	FL
MCH	29.8	27	33	PG
MCHC	33.8	32	37	%
RDW	13	11.5	14.5	%
PLT	277	150	450	K/UL
GRAN	62	42	83	%
LYMPH	22	10	46	%
MONO	7	0	14	%
EO	8	0	5	%
BASO	1	0	2	%

FIG. 12d





(3D image)

Image

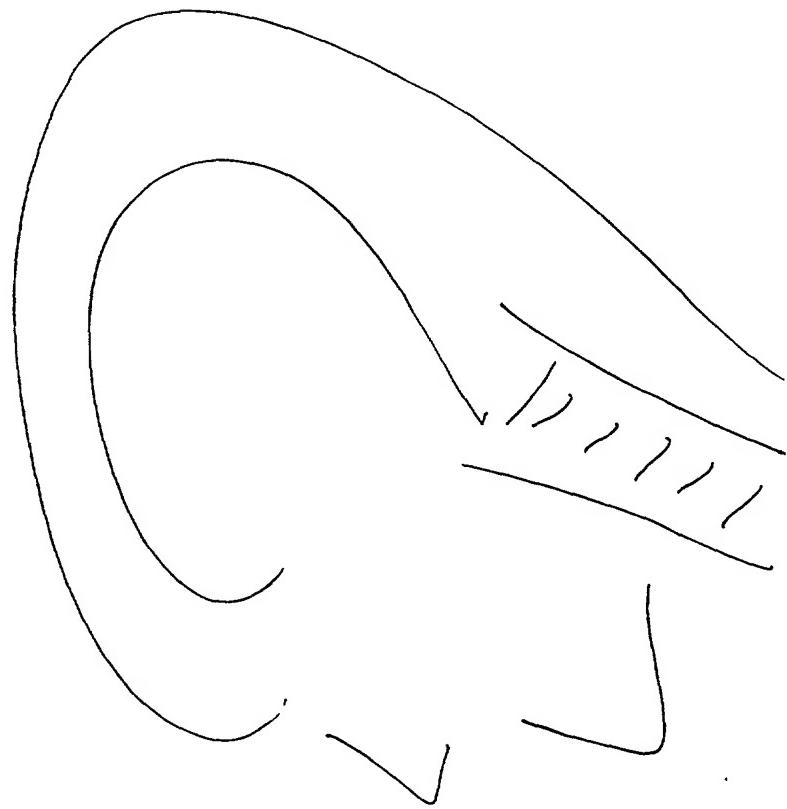


FIG. 12 f

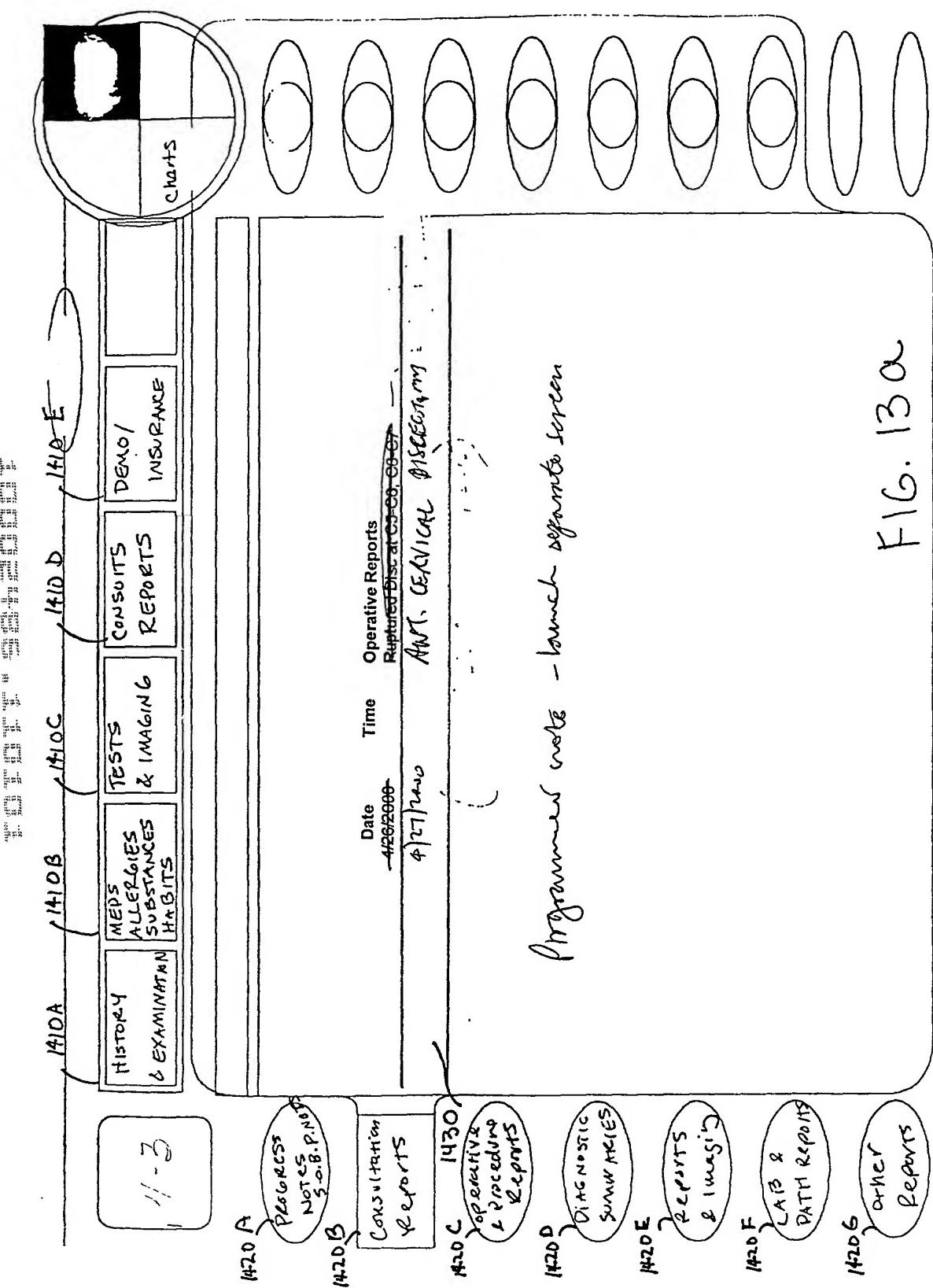
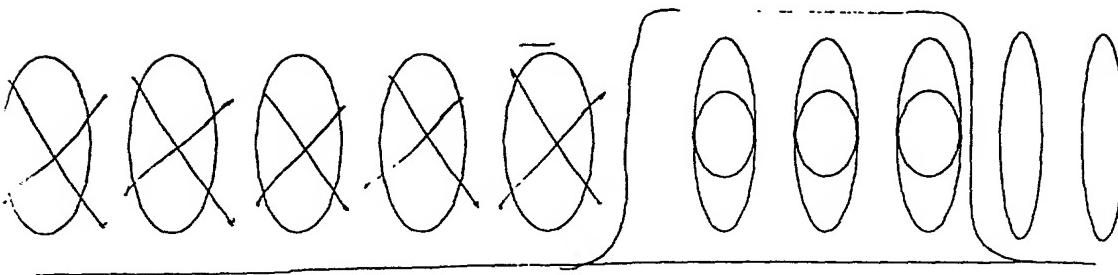


FIG. 13a



DATE: 04-26-2000

PATIENT:

SURGEON: M. D.

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Ruptured disc at C5-C6, C6-C7 with nerve root compression.

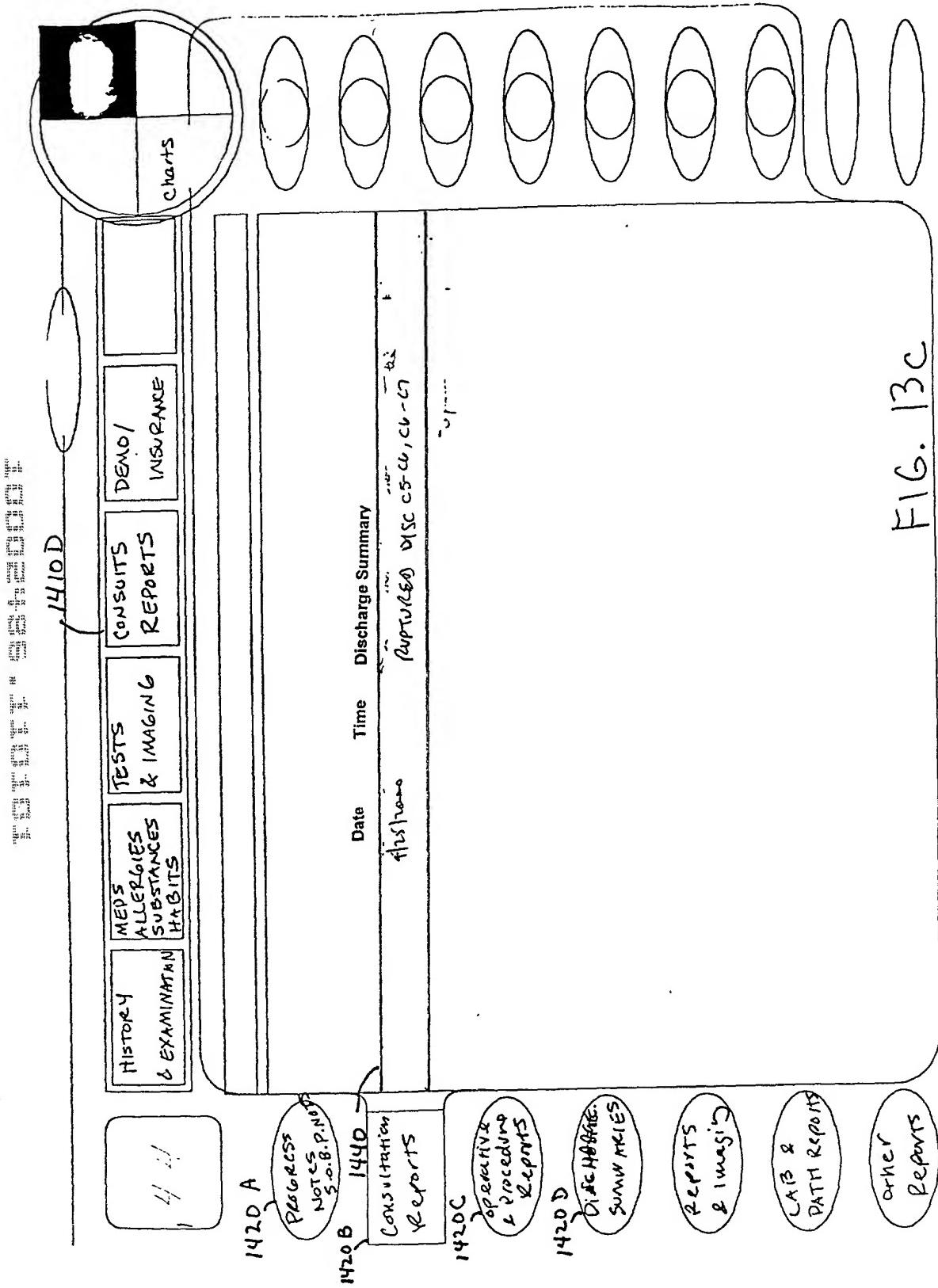
POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Ruptured disc at C5-C6, C6-C7 with nerve root compression.

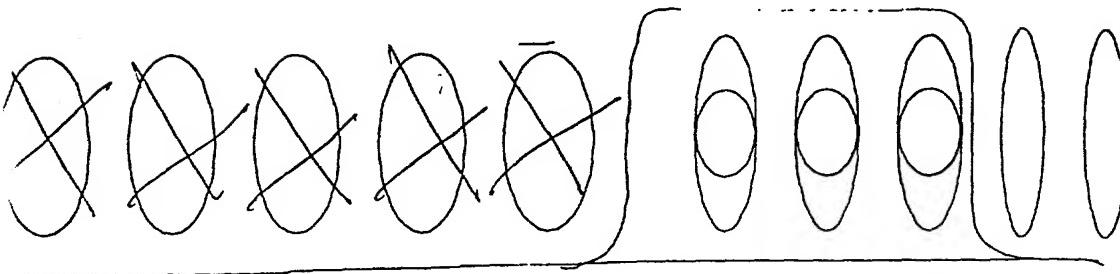
OPERATION:

- 1) Removal of ruptured disc and decompression of nerve roots and dural sac at C5-C6, C6-C7.
- 2) Partial corpectomy at C5-C6 and C6-C7 and expansion of disc space and removal of posterior longitudinal ligament and decompression of nerve roots.
- 3) Interbody fusion using bone from bone bank.
- 4) Anterior plating using DCS system and 14 mm. screws placed into C4-C5 and C6.

PROCEDURE: The patient was positioned under general anesthesia. Head was slightly turned to the left. The neck was prepped and draped in the usual fashion. An incision was made in one of the creases of the neck. The skin was separated from platysma. The platysma was incised along the border of the sternocleidomastoid and sharp and blunt dissection were carried out. The anterior cervical spine was exposed. The disc spaces at C5-C6 and C6-C7 were identified with the help of x-ray. Then a small amount of methylene blue was injected into the disc spaces. Dissection was done through the anterior longitudinal ligament into disc space. Removal of the ruptured discs was carried out at both levels. Then with the help of a Stryker drill, the disc space was retracted. A partial corpectomy was carried out, and posterior osteophytes were removed. Posterior longitudinal ligament was opened up and removed with the help of Kerrison punch. Nerve roots were decompressed bilaterally. Bone was taken from the bone bank, cut and shaped to the size of the disc spaces and introduced into the disc spaces properly. Then the area was irrigated thoroughly. An anterior plate of proper size was selected and placed and screwed to the anterior surface of C5, C6 and C7 under fluoroscopy control. Then the area was irrigated thoroughly, platysma closed with interrupted 4-0 vicryl, subcu with 4-0 Vicryl and the skin was closed with Dermabond.

FIG. 13b





DATE OF ADMISSION: 04-26-2000
DATE OF DISCHARGE: 04-27-2000

PATIENT:

DISCHARGE DIAGNOSES: Status post anterior cervical disectomy with interbody fusion using bone graft from the Bone Bank, C5-C6, C6-C7 levels with anterior cervical plating.

SECONDARY DIAGNOSES:

- 1) Diverticulosis.
- 2) Hypertension.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 55 year old, Caucasian male, who is admitted with a diagnosis of spondylytic radiculopathy at C5-6 and C6-C7, as well as a disc herniation at the C5-C6 level and this was confirmed by an MRI of the cervical spine. Treatment options were explored. He elected to proceed with surgery, despite the inherent risks.

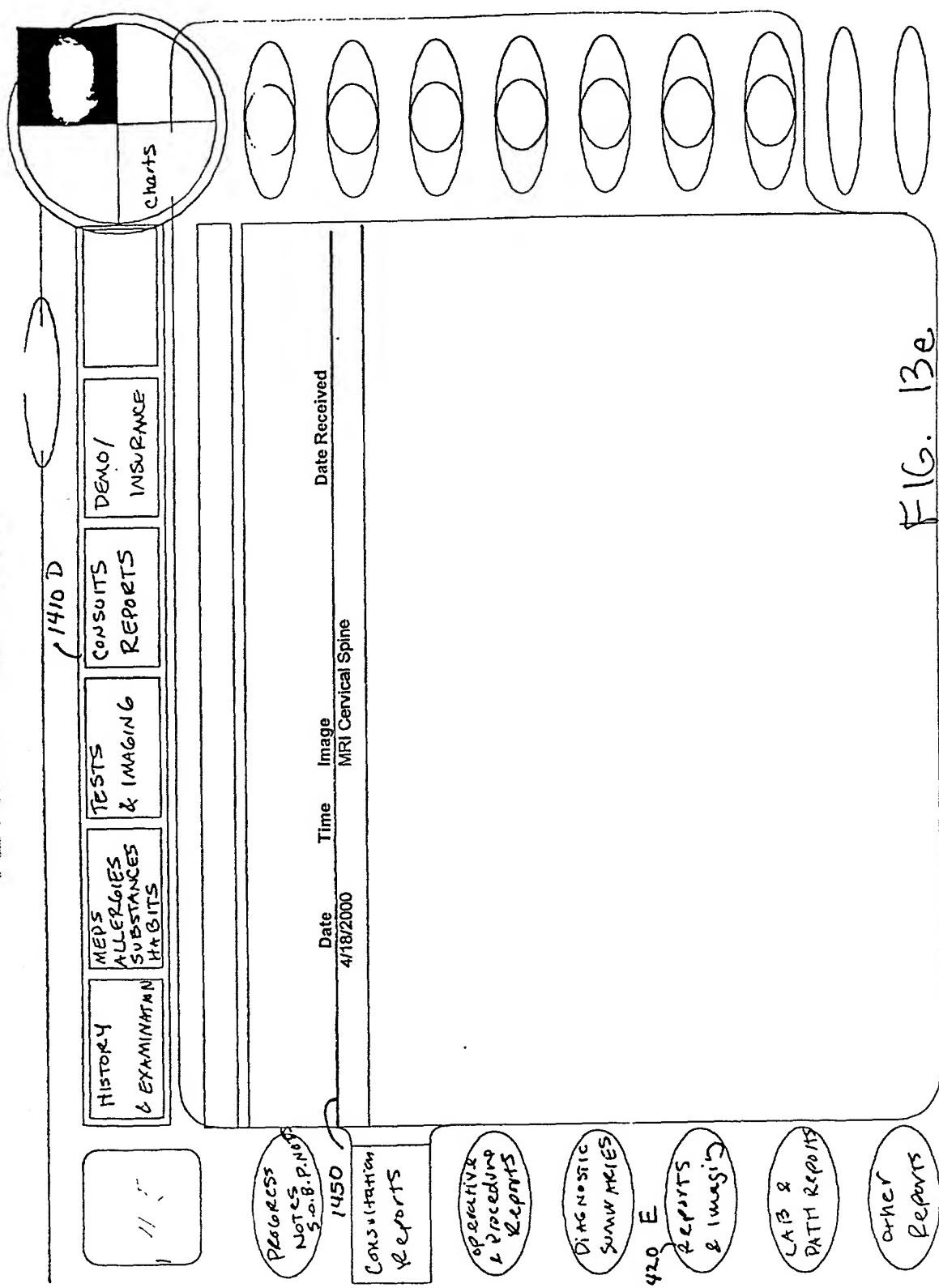
HOSPITAL COURSE: There were no documented intraoperative complications.

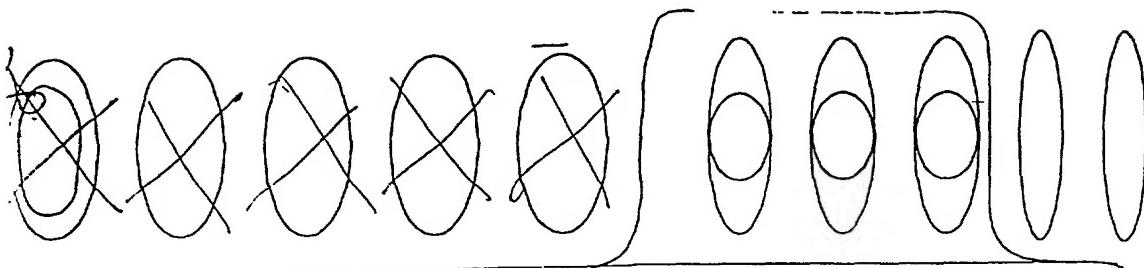
Postoperatively, he did well. He had dysesthesias in the left C6-C7 dermatomes. He had no radicular pain in his left or right arm, no cervical pain. Blood pressure remained stable throughout his hospital stay. He never developed a fever. There was no evidence of incisional drainage or infection. He had no new weakness in his upper extremities. Postoperative C-spine radiograph showed excellent position of the bony grafts at the C5-C6, C6-C7 levels, a well as excellent position of the anterior cervical plate. He was discharged home on the first postoperative day in good condition.

DISCHARGE MEDICATIONS: Medications on discharge.

- 1) Viox 25 mg., q.d. times two weeks.
- 2) Flexeril mg. q.h.s.
- 3) Tylenol #3, one to two q 3-4 hr p.r.n. pain.
- 4) Hydrochlorothiazide per his family physician's recommendation q.d.

F16. 13 d





Note: Could have Tumour

HISTORY: RUPTURED DISC C5-C6

MRI CERVICAL SPINE

INDICATIONS: Neck/left shoulder and arm pain.

TECHNIQUE: As per protocol.

COMPARISON: No previous MRI.

FINDINGS: Detail is slightly limited, but diagnostic. The craniocervical junction, C2-C3-C4-C5 levels are normal. Mild facet joint degenerative changes at C4-C5 level noted, however.

C5-C6: Moderate size central and left-sided disc herniation is present with effacement of ventral left CSF space. Minimal degenerative ridging associated.

C6-C7: Mild degree degenerative ridging, but no frank focal disc herniations.

C7-T1 and cervicothoracic junction area normal.

IMPRESSION: Moderate size central and left-sided disc herniation at C5-C6 with mild degenerative ridging. Mild degree disc degenerative changes at C6-C7 with degenerative ridging, but no focal disc herniation.

M. D.

Fig. 13f